Claims (clean version encompassing amendments)

2. (once amended) A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein said particles are 5-25 micrometers in size.

3. (once amended) A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein said particles are 10-20 micrometers in size.

4. (once amended) A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein vascular collateralization of the embolized vasculature is absent or sufficiently delayed such that said reduced perfusion is therapeutically effective.

B1

5. (twice amended) A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein said water-insoluble particles comprise an insoluble phosphate salt of the formula

$$M_{10}(PO_4)_6A_z$$

wherein

M = Ba, Ca, Cd, Mg, Pb or Sr

A = OH^-, Cl^-, F^- or CO_2^{-2}

Z = 2 if A is univalent, 1 if A is divalent.

6. (twice amended) A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein said said insoluble phosphate salt is hyroxyapatite, $Ca_{10}(PO_1)_6OH_2$.

38. (new) A method of embolus therapy comprising a composition into the vasculature of a human or non-human animal subject, wherein said composition includes water insoluble particles 1-50 micrometers in size consisting essentially of a non-radioactive diagnostically effective compound or solution thereof encapsulated in a non-polymeric particulate matrix.

39. (new) A method of claim 38 wherein the non-polymeric particulate matrix is selected from the group consisting of insoluble metal oxides, insoluble metal salts, inert metals, glass, and ceramic particles.

40. (new) The method of claim 38 wherein the diagnostically effective compound is an iodinated contrast agent, MR active agent, or ultrasound contrast agent imageable marker.